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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/513,966	11/10/2004	Tetsuo Nanno	43888-337	2341
20277 7590 06/27/2007 MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP			EXAMINER	
600 13TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3096			DRODGE, JOSEPH W	
WASHING1U	N, DC 20005-3096		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
			1723	*
	•		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/27/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commence	10/513,966	NANNO ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Joseph W. Drodge	1723				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	ldress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status		•				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
	action is non-final.					
· <u> </u>	· <del>-</del>					
·	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.						
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	•					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
1 🖂 Certified copies of the priority documents	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents		on No				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
	application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	(PTO-413)					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1104,0605</u> .	6) Other:	atent Application				

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Binger et al patent 4,020,992 in view of Frager et al patent 2,480,845. Binger et al disclose a method of separating metal from plastic resin in small components having joined metal and plastic being treated for recycling (column 1, lines 43-48 and column 2,

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line 57-column 3, line 3). The method includes electro-chemical separation involving electrodes and discharging of electricity to separate metal from plastic resin (column 1, lines 50-55 and column 2, line 57-column 3, line 3). The claimed method differs in requiring immersing of the components in an alkaline solution and applying of a voltage such that the potential of the metal is lowered. Frager et al teach separation of plastic resin from metal using such alkali solution in an electrolytic bath (column 1, lines 35-51 and column 2, line 53-column 3, line 3 concerning use of electrodes and cathodic treatment are particularly pertinent).

The following is additionally taught by Frager for dependent claims: use of alkali metal (potassium) cations in the solution (clms 3 & 4), applying of direct current to electrodes, generating voltage over extended periods of time (ex. 15 minutes) (clms 2 and 12), any desired bath temperature (column 2, lines 49-52 for clm 6), applying of peeling to the metal joint (column 2, line 8 for clm 7). Treatment of metal/resin composites, joints or joined products of various metals and plastic resins are disclosed by Binger at column 1, lines 27-30 and by Frager at column 2, lines 24-36 for claims 8-11).

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

<sup>(</sup>b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Frager et al patent 2,480,845. Frager et al disclose bath-type container suitable for handling alkali solutions/materials contained therein (column 2, lines 35-48) and , electrode, power source, connecting member to connect power source with a metal-containing article being treated and a connecting member connecting power source with the electrode (all disclosed or inferred from column 1, lines 37-48 (see "the cartridge case is connected as the positive pole or anode to a source of direct current electricity"). For claims 14 and 15, a metal surface of the object being treated which is coated with an insulating ferric oxide layer, that gradually replaces an insulating residue layer of resin film may constitute a portion of the connection (column 2, lines 8-12).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Drodge at telephone number 571-272-1140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Roy Sample, can reached at 571-272-1376. The fax phone number for the examining group where this application is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either private PAIR or Public Application/Control Number: 10/513,966

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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PAIR, and through Private PAIR only for unpublished applications. For more information about the PAIR system, see <a href="http://pair-direct.uspto.gov">http://pair-direct.uspto.gov</a>. Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

JWD

June 19, 2007

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